

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1381916-000

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GHC:EDM

Limited Classification
Review Completed
Serial
1974

February 25, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

While talking to [redacted] telephonically, he referred to the Bureau's letter of February 12, 1941, seeking information concerning the arrest of [redacted]

b7E

[redacted] stated that a detailed report had been sent to the Bureau by letter, but that as a matter of fact [redacted]

[redacted] for a considerable period of time. He stated that when [redacted]

[redacted] stated that when [redacted]

[redacted] stated that when [redacted]

b7E

[redacted] stated that he is of course checking to see [redacted]

Respectfully,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

C. H. Carson

MAR 1 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1-250-10

[REDACTED]

b7E

February 21, 1941.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of
February 12, 1941, in which you ask for a report
concerning the arrest of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and the background of this case.

b7E

Attached hereto is a copy of a report from
[REDACTED]

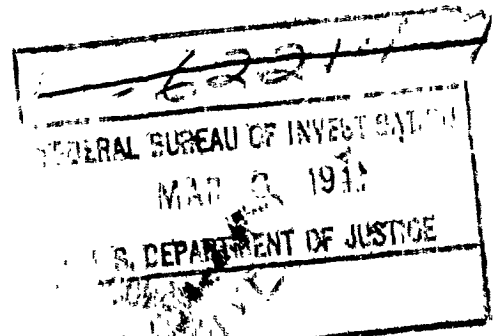
[REDACTED] as you doubtless know, came to
[REDACTED]

Sincerely yours,

62-62214-X

Enclosure:
Report in duplicate

SE



71K
DEC 14 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-62214-X

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 24, 1941

Allen Dibble, United Press, advised that Edward W. Scott, Managing Editor of the Pan American Newspaper of the Canal Zone was expelled from the Canal Zone. He is in Washington and being a client of the United Press, he called at the office of the United Press and stated he would like an appointment with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. He was informed by Mr. Dibble that Mr. Hoover was out of the city. He then asked to speak with Mr. Gleason of the FBI.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Kleinhaus _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Carson

I informed Mr. Dibble that we had an agent by the name of Gleason who was in the Panama Canal Zone at the time the Bureau had an office there; that Gleason was not in Washington at the present time. Mr. Dibble said he would ascertain whether or not Mr. Scott would desire to talk with someone else. Mr. Dibble subsequently telephoned and advised that Mr. Scott would like to talk with someone else and would call at the Bureau at 3:30 PM. Mr. Dibble will bring him in.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Dibble advised that this is not a public press interview like the interview with Mr. Waldman, attorney for the late General Krivitsky.

62-62214-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 MAR 3 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Arrangements will be made for Mr. Dibble to be interviewed by Mr. Carson, if available, in accordance with the Director's instructions.

1 encl. by st

He will be interviewed by Carson at 3:30 PM 2/24

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[] b7D

Balboa, Canal Zone, Jan. 28.--(UP)--Edward W. Scott, Managing Editor of the Panama American, was arrested today by a Panama secret Service agent and held for investigation of his passport and credentials.

Scott, who was born in New Zealand and is a British subject, was taken into custody in his office by the head of the secret service Department of the Panama Police. He was held incommunicado.

The Panama American, owned by Dr. Harmodio Arias, former President of Panama and brother of the present President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, has been critical of alleged totalitarian tendencies of the administration. The newspaper had supported Arias' candidacy.

[] b7D

[]

Add Scott Balboa here. IX

A statement issued by President Arias said Scott's expulsion had been ordered because of dispatches sent to the United Press by the Panama American which acts as correspondent for the United Press in Panama and because of articles published by the Panama American.

The statement charged that the dispatches and newspaper stories were "contrary to the interests of Panama."

The dispatches cited by the statement dealt with a plebiscite on changes in the Panamanian constitution and with suspension of a Panama newspaper by the government

[]

[]

Bulletin

1st lead Scott

Balboa, Jan. 28--(UP)--Edward W. Scott, managing editor or the Panama American, escaped to the American soil of the Canal Zone today after being arrested by a Panamanian secret police agent.

More []

NOT RECORDED

62-62214-1X

Scott, a British subject, had been arrested for investigation of his passport and credentials.

He leaped from the automobile of Luis G. Arana, Chief of the Panamanian Bureau of Investigation, and ran across the Panama Boundary Line to United States soil.

The car was proceeding from the Panama American office in Balboa to the Panama Jail when Scott made his escape. The car was moving down Fourth of July Avenue which marks the boundary.

Scott jumped from the car and Arana chased him, revolver in hand. When Scott got to the United States side of the line he sat down under a Mango tree and refused to budge.

Arana demanded that Canal Zone police return Scott to his custody. They refused, however, and decided to take Scott to the Canal Zone jail. Scott refused to go to the United States jail until they brought a car to his Mango tree, 200 feet on the United States side of the line.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Limited Class
 Review Conducted
 Serial
 4771

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO.

EK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 1 1943	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/11, 19, 25; 3/3, 16, 30/43	REPORT MADE BY SAMUEL H. MOORE
TITLE EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT. was: Eduardo William Scott, Ted Scott			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> SCOTT first entered Port of New York on 2/5/41 from Cristobal, Canal Zone. Appeared before Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island 2/6/41 </div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>			
- C -			
REFERENCE: <div style="float: right; text-align: right;">b7E</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <i>Summary</i> <i>107-146-RPM</i> Miami letter to New York, dated February 6, 1941. </div>			
DETAILS: <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> At the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, File No. 99568/241 was reviewed by the reporting agent, and said file contained the following information: A wire, dated February 4, 1941, from LEMUEL B. SCHOFIELD, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, reads as follows: "EDUARD WILLIAM SCOTT, British Editor, English Section, Pan-American, residing several years in Panama, being deported from Panama evasion Immigration laws, due to arrive February 5 vessel TALMANCA." </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
<i>Deportation order reviewed by Minister of State & Justice see</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>E. E. Conroy</i> </div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (2 encls) 2-New York COPIES DESTROYED 30 NOV 3 1961 52 MAY 21 1943	62-62214-3 17 MAY 4 1943		RECORDED & INDEXED 7113

An article, taken from the New York Herald Tribune of February 6, 1941, reads:

"Deported British Editor Arrives from Panama.
SCOTT blames Axis. Sees Canal Defense in Jeopardy.

"EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, British Editor, who was deported from Panama by Executive Order of President ARNULFO ARIAS, arrived in New York yesterday from Cristobal, Canal Zone on the United Fruit Liner Talamanca, which docked at the Morris Street Pier in the Hudson River. Immigration authorities ordered him held at Ellis Island pending a hearing before a Special Board of Inquiry. Mr. SCOTT, a native of New Zealand, incurred the wrath of President ARIAS by publishing articles accusing him of Totalitarian sympathies in his newspaper 'The Pan-American'. He repeated these accusations yesterday, saying that the German and Italian diplomatic representatives in Panama enjoy the confidence and sympathy of the President and that Axis pressure had forced his deportation. He said that the defense of the Panama Canal was in 'actual jeopardy' because of what he described as the totalitarian leanings and anti-American activity of President ARIAS. He said that the President published pamphlets in Spanish last October 2, warning the United States that powerful nations would aid Panama, unless the United States treated his country 'on a basis of equality'. Mr. SCOTT'S case will be heard at Ellis Island today."

A letter, dated February 26, 1941 from SCOTT, care of United Press, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, advised the Immigration and Naturalization authorities that he was leaving on the S.S. Castilla for Central America on March 3, 1941. The files reflect that the said departure was verified by Immigration authorities.

Another notation in the file indicates that SCOTT arrived in the United States on the S.S. JAMAICA on May 18, 1941 and was planning to leave on the same boat on June 18, 1941. The Immigration files further reflect that SCOTT arrived in the United States through Buffalo on September 3, 1941 from San Jose, Costa Rica, via the American Air Lines and again entered the United States at Brownsville, Texas on January 28, 1942.

The most recent address available in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, was the Hotel Park Central, Seventh Avenue and 55th Street, New York City.

[redacted]

Mr. SCOTT appeared before the Board of Special Inquiry held at Ellis Island on February 6, 1941 and two copies of the testimony given by Mr. SCOTT at that time are being enclosed with this report for the Bureau's attention, and two copies are being retained in the files of this office.

Besides personal background information, Mr. SCOTT testified

[redacted]

[redacted] that "I should like to add the fact that I am known to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federation Bureau of Investigation and to Lt. Col. Malcolm Cox, formerly Chief of Intelligence of the United States Army in the Panama Canal Zone and now I believe attached to the Intelligence Branch G-2 of the War Department in Washington."

Inquiry was made at the Park Central Hotel, 55th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, in an effort to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. SCOTT so that he could be interviewed. The reporting agent was advised that Mr. SCOTT has not been a guest of the above mentioned hotel since February, 1942 and that, at the time he registered as a guest, he indicated that his residence was San Jose, Costa Rica, care of TRANSPORTES AERAS CENTRO AMERICANOS (TACA).

Mr. SCOTT gave the Chase National Bank as a reference and a Mr. WILLIAM LIEBOW. The writer was advised that Mr. LIEBOW was, at one time, a guest at the Park Central Hotel and owns all the laundries in Central America, but his present whereabouts was not known at the Hotel.

Inquiries were made at the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, and information pertaining to Mr. SCOTT was made available by Mr. SHERRILL SMITH, who advised that, on November 11, 1942, the bank received a letter, postmarked in New York City from Mr. SCOTT, which read: "I am leaving New York this evening, after a visit of two days.... I should appreciate it very much if, on the fifteenth of every month you would send me, by airmail, a note merely setting forth the position of my account at that time. It should be sent by airmail to the address in San Jose, which you already have."

The address mentioned above in Mr. SCOTT'S letter is: Care of ~~LOWELL YEREX INC.~~, TRANSPORTES AEROS CENTRO AMERICANA representatives, San Jose, Costa Rica.

It was further learned at the Chase National Bank that LOWELL YEREX, INC., has a New York Office at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, Telephone No. CIRCLE 6-7065.

[REDACTED]

The writer telephonically contacted CIRCLE 6-7065 and was advised that Mr. SCOTT had left the United States for Central America a few months ago and, to their knowledge, he has not returned to the United States since that time.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City, were checked for information regarding Mr. SCOTT, with negative results.

In view of the fact that Mr. SCOTT is reported to be without the confines of the United States at the present time, which fact makes it impossible to interview him, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter and this case is being closed.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU

2 copies of testimony given by SCOTT before Board of Special Inquiry.

- C L O S E D -

GM-129

Before a

BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY

SCOTT, Edward William :
36m Married :
or :
SCOTT, Ted :
:
:
:
:
:
:
GREAT BRITAIN :
(NEW ZEALAND) ENGLISH :

Held at

ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.
February 6, 1941 10:35
PRESENT: Messrs. Galvin, Chm.
Bishara and Maresca.

NO IV, DTFL. VISITOR - Insp. Scarinzi.
SI 1, SS Talamanca, United Fruit Line, 2/5/41. Cabin.
Delivered at Ellis Island 2/6/41, 9 A. M.
Deported from Panama.

ALIEN SWORN BY INSP. GALVIN, testified in English.

Q What is your full and correct name?

A Edward William Scott.

Q. Were you ever known by or have you ever used any other names?

A Yes

Q What are they?

A As a newspaper columnist in Panama I was known and used the name Eduardo.

Q Any others?

A I am known to my friends, and have been ever since I was a boy, as Ted Scott.

Q Any others?

A No, sir.

Q How old are you?

A Thirty-six.

Q. Of what country are you a citizen?

A British subject, citizen of New Zealand.

Q What is your race?

A English

Q Where and when were you born?

A Reefton, New Zealand, August 16, 1904.

62-62214-3
ENCLOSURE

February 6, 1941.

Married. Traveling alone; arrived on the SS Talamanca sailing from Cristobal, Canal Zone, Jan. 31, 1941.

I have my wife, Janice G. Scott, c/o Grimison, at 766 Barnaby St., Balboa, Canal Zone.

Read.

Passage paid by the Panamanian Government.

Journalist.

I first came to the U. S. about July 1931 at the Port of New York on the SS Martinique. I left the early part of 1932, about March, from New York on the same ship. I returned the early part of March 1939 at New York on the SS Santa Barbara, I believe. I left the same month, toward the end of the month, by airplane from Miami, Florida, returning now.

Going to Park Central Hotel, N. Y. C.

\$500 U. S.

No return ticket.

Coming temporarily for pleasure to remain three months.

British passport No. 3723 issued to Mr. Edward William Scott at the British Consulate, Panama City, Panama, May 18, 1935, valid until May 18, 1945. Certificate of identity (Form 257 Foreign Service) No. 210 issued to Edward William Scott at the American Consulate, Panama, Panama, Jan. 30, 1941. Nonimmigrant visitor's visa No. 210 issued at the American Consulate General, Panama, Panama, Jan. 30, 1941 by John Goodyear, Vice Consul of the U. S. Visa granted as nonimmigrant under Section 3(2) of the Immigration Act of 1924 as temporary visitor.

Never debarred or deported from the U. S. or Canada.

Q You have the right to have a relative or friend present at this hearing. Do you wish to avail yourself of that right?

A No.

Q Was \$8 U. S. head tax assessed in your behalf?

A Yes

Note: To the certificate of identity (Form 257) there is affixed registration and fingerprint information in accordance with the provisions of the Alien Registration Act of 1940.

Q Mr. Scott, where is your home?

A I lived in Panama City in the Republic of Panama over a period of 14 years.

Q When did you leave New Zealand?

A I first left New Zealand in 1925.

February 6, 1941.

Q Have you been back to New Zealand since then?

A Yes, twice.

Q Did you go back to New Zealand to visit only?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it in 1925 that you gave up your residence in New Zealand?

A When I left New Zealand in 1925 I had no such intention. I went to Europe and stayed there until towards the end of 1926 and came back to New Zealand and was there 2 or 3 months, I don't know how long, and then left New Zealand and from that time, it was early in 1927 when I left New Zealand, I then took up my residence in Panama.

Q Where in Panama did you first take up residence?

A In 1927 in Panama City.

Q What business have you engaged in there?

A Newspaper work.

Q Were you engaged in newspaper work in New Zealand?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Scott, did you ever acquire nationality in any country other than New Zealand?

A No.

Q Has your residence in New Zealand been fixed between the years 1927 until the present time?

A Well, that is my home, but I haven't been there. I have been away in foreign countries.

Q We all have a legal place of residence, that is, a fixed permanent domicile to which we intend to return after sojourning abroad. Where have you considered your home or legal place of residence since 1927?

A I have never abandoned New Zealand as my country of residence despite the fact that I have lived abroad and have made my home in fact in other countries, principally Panama.

Q Then, would you say your home or legal place of residence or fixed permanent domicile is in New Zealand?

A Yes sir.

February 6, 1941

Q You haven't been to New Zealand since 1927, that is 13 or 14 years.

A I was back in New Zealand in 1936.

Q How long were you there?

A During the end of 1935 and came back in 1936. I was there about 5 or 6 weeks with my wife.

Q Are you a free lance journalist?

A No, sir. I am not.

Q With whom are you associated in the newspaper field?

A I would like to make the reservation that I am speaking now of my status at the time I was deported, which was last week. I am the editor of the Panama American, but of course having been deported from Panama I am unable to work at that position, actually to be an editor in fact. I was correspondent in Panama for the United Press, the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., the New York Daily News, and Reuters of London.

Q Are you a salaried employee of the United Press?

A No, sir.

Q. Are you a salaried employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System?

A No, sir.

Q Are you a salaried employee of the Daily News?

A I receive a recompense from them.

Q What does it amount to yearly?

A \$50 a month.

Q Are you a salaried employee of Reuters of England?

A I should like to mention with regard to the instances where I have said I am not a salaried employee that I was paid on what is called in the newspaper business a "string basis" on the cables I sent them, except in the case of the New York Daily News, from which I received a retainer of \$50 a month.

Q By that you mean if you didn't send any news to the United Press you wouldn't receive any recompense?

A The situation of the United Press is a complicated one, in that represents the United Press. We had an arrangement with them. We took their service and in consideration of a special rate we gave them representation in Panama.

February 6, 1941

Q Have you recently been associated with any newspaper other than the Panama American?

A No.

Q. Have you been actively engaged with any other periodical other than the Panama American?

A No, sir.

Q. May I ask if you had capital invested in the Panama American?

A I owned a few shares of stock. It didn't amount to anything. I think I owned probably 160 or 170 shares of common stock.

Q What did that pay you yearly in dividends?

A Nothing.

Q May I ask what salary you received as editor?

A \$70 a week.

Q Mr. Scott, why did the Panamanian Government pay all or part of your passage to the U. S. on this voyage?

A I had no opportunity of asking the Panamanian Government why they paid my passage, but I was informed officially that I was a subject of order of deportation.

Q Were you arrested by officers of the Panamanian Government?

A Yes, sir. I was arrested and held in jail.

Q What branch of the Panamanian Government did the officers represent?

A The National Police of Panama.

Q Would you care to state for the record why you were arrested and confined to jail?

A The Panamanian Government in its resolution ordered my deportation charging that I was responsible for sending cable and radio messages to the U. S. in which the President of Panama and his administration were alleged to be of totalitarian sympathy. There was also an assertion contained in the resolution ordering my deportation to the effect that I had intervened in partisan politics in the Republic of Panama.

Q Were you guilty of the charges as outlined in the resolution?

A No, sir.

February 6, 1941.

Q Were you given an opportunity to refute the charges?

A No, sir.

Q Were you guilty of the assertions whereby you intervened in partisan politics?

A No, sir.

Q Were you give_ an opportunity to refute the charges?

A No, sir.

Q Mr. Scott, on about what date were you arrested?

A It was on the morning of Jan. 23, 1941.

Q Where were you arrested?

A An officer came to my office, that is to say, the office of the Panama American, and spoke to me in a most friendly way. He said that he had a matter what he would like to discuss with me. I went with him. We went to the police station on my own volition. He wanted to see my cedula a form of identification given to persons residing in the Republic of Panama, and on my own volition I went home to get this document. At the time I gave him my cedula he also asked to see my passport and I then asked him what my position was. What was behind his inquiry, his interest in me, and what my status was. I didn't ask him if I was under arrest, but I gave him the opportunity then to indicate to me if I was under arrest, if that was so. At no time did he say I was under arrest and at no time did he indicate that I was under restraint. I was in fact riding in the car of my own volition and in the territory of the Canal Zone, which is under the jurisdiction of the U. S. I jumped out of the car. I did this with full knowledge of the fact that a treaty exists between Panama and the U. S. which insured my surrender by the U. S. authorities of the Canal Zone back to the Panama Authorities if they demanded my surrender. My reason for leaving the car was that I wanted to create a situation which would perhaps give me an opportunity of appearing in an American court on a writ of habeas corpus and at least making public the fact that the Panamanian Government was seeking to deport me.

Q How long were you physically in the Canal Zone?

A About 4 hours.

February 6, 1941.

Q Were you surrendered by authorities of the Canal Zone to authorities of the Republic of Panama?

A Yes, sir.

Q Explain what happened after you were taken into custody by officers of Panama?

A American officials, apparently acting under instructions, conducted me to the boundary between Panama and the Canal Zone and there surrendered me, as is usual in such cases, to the Panamanian police. I was then taken to a jail known in Panama as Carso Modolo. There I was held incommunicado in solitary confinement in a cell. I was taken across the isthmus to board the Talamanca, the ship on which I came to New York.

Q What charges were preferred against you?

A The charges were the charges contained in the resolution deporting me. The resolution stated that I had sent tendentious dispatches to the U. S. in which the President of Panama and his government were branded totalitarian in sympathy.

Q Were you charged with any other offence?

A The resolution also contained the assertion that I had intervened in partisan politics in Panama.

Q You have spoken of that before. Were you charged with violating the immigration laws of Panama?

A No, sir.

Q Were you charged with any criminal offence?

A Just those charges

Q Were you handed an order of deportation?

A No, sir.

Q Was your case tried in court?

A No

Q Were you given any kind of formal hearing?

A No, sir.

Q Were you represented by counsel?

A No, sir. I was represented by Counsel to the extent that a Panamanian lawyer, Dr. Hector Valdes, tried to free me by habeas corpus, but the writ was denied.

Q Were you given an opportunity to appear in your own behalf?

A No, sir. I was held in solitary confinement.

February 6, 1941.

Q Did you protest against your detention?

A I didn't have anyone to talk to.

Q Did you protest against the order of deportation?

A I did protest and my paper protested.

Q To whom did you protest?

A It is a fact that I was held in solitary confinement and I had no opportunity to protest to anybody.

Q Did you seek the aid of the British Consul?

A He appeared voluntarily at the jail. I saw him and I understand that representations were made in my behalf to the Government of Panama by the British minister to Panama, Mr. Charles Dodd, but because of the manner of my confinement and the manner in which I was sent out of Panama I was unable to inform myself exactly as to the steps which were taken by British officials in my behalf.

Q Mr. Scott, to what country were you deported?

A All they were interested in was that I get out of Panama.

Q Did officers of the Panamanian Government escort you to the Talamanca?

A Yes

Q Did they inform you the country to which you were to be deported?

A No, sir, what occurred was that I was taken to the office of the British Consul in Panama and was told that I could go to the U. S. that night, it was the night of the 30th, or I could go later to Jamaica in the British West Indies. I knew that if I remained in Panama that I would be held incommunicado in this solitary cell and since this choice was given me I accepted the proposition to leave on the Talamanca.

Q Mr. Scott, who gave you this opportunity of coming to the U. S.?

A The Government of Panama.

Q Does that seem strange to you when the Government of Panama would give you an opportunity of coming to the U. S.

A It was the American Consul. I mean to say that when they offered me this opportunity, if that were acceptable to the authorities. The American Consul and the American Vice Consul both of whom are very good friends of mine, appeared and facilitated the matter of the visa.

February 6, 1941.

Q Were you legally admitted into Panama for residence?

A Yes

Q Where and when?

A In 1927 I was going to Europe on a ship which stayed there. I intended to go to Europe but I got off at Balboa, Canal Zone. I think it was about March 1927 and the American authorities in charge of quarantine and immigration control in the Canal Zone for the Republic of Panama passed me. I was then legally admitted.

Q Would that be sometime in March 1927?

A Yes

Q On what ship did you arrive in Panama?

A Romatoka.

Q Was your immigration status ever questioned by authorities in Panama?

A No, sir.

Q May I ask if you ever voted in general elections there?

A No, sir, I didn't.

Q. May I ask if you in recent years were opposed to the constitutional form of government in Panama?

A No, sir. I have not intervened in partisan politics in Panama.

Q You spoke of your wife in the Canal Zone. Will you please state further where and when you were married?

A- I was married to Janice Gertrude Grimison in Balboa, Canal Zone on Dec. 25, 1927. I was subsequently divorced from her on her petition in the Republic of Panama about toward the end of 1931. At that time I was not in Panama. Some time thereafter, possibly 6 months, during which time I had returned to the Republic of Panama, Janice Gertrude Grimison and I were remarried in Cristobal.

Q Has your marriage been intact since then?

A Yes.

Q In what country was your wife born?

A In the Canal Zone.

Q Are her parents living?

A Her parents are from Allentown, Penn., and have been residents of the Canal Zone since 1907.

Q Is your wife a citizen of the U. S.?

A Yes.

February 6, 1941.

Q May I ask if she has children?

A Yes.

Q How many?

A One.

Q What is the child's name and age?

A years of age.

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b7C

Q Is your wife and child now in the Canal Zone?

A. Yes, my wife is an employee of the U. S. Government.

Q What branch of the service?

A She is employed by the Government of the Canal Zone as in charge of a section of the central labor office, which is a branch of the government service whose duty it is to hire employees for the Canal.

BY INSP. BISHARA: I move to defer action for further testimony.

BY MR. MARESCA: Seconded.

BY INSP. GALVIN: Unanimous.

11:30

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript of the stenographic notes recorded by me.

George Maresca
Secretary.

KS-76

SCOTT, Edward William
or
SCOTT, Ted
36, male

Before a
Board of Special Inquiry
held at
Ellis Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.,
February 6, 1941. 11:30
PRESENT: Insp. Galvin (Chm)
Bishara & Miss Steckler.

DEFERRED—GM-129-2/6/41.

Minutes of previous hearing made part of this hearing.

SI 1. SS Talamanca - United Fruit Line - 2/5/41.

BY INSP. GALVIN TO THE ALIEN IN ENGLISH:

Q Mr. Scott, did your wife see you off from Panama?

A Yes, sir.

Q Why didn't she accompany you to the United States?

A Well, I had so many loose ends. I had no opportunity to arrange my affairs before I left. Someone had to represent me. I had a house that had to be closed. I had personal property.

Q Is your wife to follow you to the United States?

A I have no intention of remaining here, no; I would say no.

Q May I ask if you have intentions of returning to Panama?

A I have when I can. I shall return immediately to Panama.

Q Will you first endeavor to obtain permission of Panama to return to that country?

A Naturally.

Q May I ask why you want to return there after deportation?

A Because I like the country, my friends are there and I am not at all bitter over my deportation because I know it was unjust and was the unjust act of an individual. It is not a reflection of the people of Panama towards me.

Q Mr. Scott, were you warned by officers of Panama not to return to that country?

A No, sir.

February 6, 1941

Q You have stated that you were not given a formal order of deportation?

A I have said that.

Q Were you informed at any time since your arrest that it would be contrary to the laws of Panama if you effected a return to that country?

A No, sir.

Q Mr. Scott, how will you go about obtaining permission to return to Panama?

A I shall be informed by the publisher of the Panama American, Dr. Harmodios Arias of any change which may occur in Panama which would make my return possible. Upon receipt of such information I would go through the regular routine of re-entering the country.

Q Is your stay in the United States to be indefinite?

A No, sir.

Q You have stated that you desire to remain here for about three months. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you any business to transact here?

A I am not here on a business trip.

Q Where will you go three months hence?

A I have no idea at the moment. I have no intention of remaining here for three months if my situation is clarified before that. I intend to leave immediately I can get my plans and affairs in order. I have not had any opportunity since I was taken into custody in Panama of making any plans because I didn't know where I was going to be.

Q As a British subject will you three months hence return to New Zealand?

A It is not my present intention of returning to New Zealand, Possibly I might go to Canada or to the British West Indies.

Q Have you permission to go to Canada?

A I am sure that I could secure that permission. I do not have the permission, no. I have not taken the matter up.

February 6, 1941

Q Have you permission now to go to the British West Indies?
A I have not taken that matter up. I was informed by the Consul in Panama that I could go to the British West Indies at any time that I desire.

Q You were so informed at the British Consulate?
A In Panama, yes, sir.

Q On about what date?
A On the day I left. I think it was January 30th.

NOTE: On Page 5 of applicant's passport the following is seen:

No. 2048

30 Jany 1941

This passport is hereby renewed valid until 18
May 1945

British Consulate
Panama

(Sgd) D. G. Rydings
H. M. Consul

Q Should you find it not possible to enter Canada or the British West Indies would you then go to New Zealand?
A I think so; yes, sir.

Q Have you considered taking up permanent residence in the United States?
A No, sir.

Q If your wife should follow to join you here in the United States and then elects to remain here, which she has a right as a United States citizen, then what will you do?
A I would have to be guided by circumstances. My profession might take me to any part of the world.

Q Do you believe your wife will follow you?
A Unless I were to go into the war zone, for instance, as a war correspondent, or were to go to some place where living conditions were not suitable, she would have to remain temporarily in the United States. Naturally, she is my wife and I want her with me wherever it is possible.

February 6, 1941

Q Have you sufficient finances to defray all your expenses while in the United States?

A Yes, sir. In addition to money I have I have funds, my wife has funds, which are available for me and also I am still an employe of the Panama American.

Q Has the Panama American an office in the United States?

A Yes. The agents are Joshua B. Powers, 220 East 42nd Street.

Q Are you known there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you relatives or close friends or acquaintances in the United States that you can call upon for financial aid?

A Yes, sir.

Q Name two or three.

A I have a friend, William Liebow, who is in business in Panama, but he has business in the United States. I just haven't got his address on hand at the moment but he stays at the Park Central when he is here, he has several businesses here in New York and he will be here on the 9th of the month. If I were in financial difficulties I could secure money either from Joshua B. Powers or from the United Press.

Q Who or whom at the United Press would you call upon?

A I would call upon Mr. Earl Johnson, the vice president of the United Press, Mr. J. L. Jones, General Foreign Manager of the United Press.

Q Are you known to these gentlemen?

A Very well, having known them in a business way and I know them personally. I know a lot of people I could get money from if I needed money. Also the manager of the Chase National Bank in Cristobal, Mr. Karl Brunner, an American, sent a message to me on the ship stating that if at any time, I needed money irrespective of what my situation was that anything up to \$500.00 could be secured by me without security from the Chase National Bank in New York merely as a gesture of friendship.

Q Mr. Scott, where is your home in the Republic of Panama?

A The address was 75 Avenida del Peru, Panama City, Republic of Panama.

February 6, 1941.

Q Did your wife live in Panama City with you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you assets in Panama City?

A My money has been transferred on instructions from me, I presume my money has been transferred from the Republic to the Canal Zone, such funds as my wife had.

Q May I ask what your assets in the Canal Zone amount to?

A I suppose my wife has \$2000.00 or \$1500.00 in the bank - something like that, I presume - I don't know offhand.

Q Mr. Scott, may I ask you if you are coming to the United States to report your observations to any government?

A No, sir, with this reservation: That it may be that if I stay here it may be that some gentlemen in Washington with whom I have had some contact in the past might inquire, might want to see me and might ask me specific questions and I would answer them, but I have no intention. My intention of coming here is not for that purpose.

Q Are you in the employ of any government outside the United States?

A No, sir.

b7E

KS-76

February 6, 1941.

b7E

Q Did you have callers aboard the Talamanca when the ship docked?

A Yes, I did.

Q Would you care to mention the name or names of the persons?

A Mr. Lawrence Haas and Mr. Pipal of the United Press called on me. Also, there was a delegation of newspapermen, I mean the usual newspapermen who come aboard ships saw me, and I received a letter aboard ship.

BY INSP GALVIN:

The letter referred to is as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, D. C.

February 4, 1941

Mr. Ted Scott
c/o United Fruit Company
New York City, N. Y.

Friend Ted:

KS-76

February 6, 1941

I noticed in the paper last week that you were to be deported and I did what I could to aid you.

Ernest Cann, a good friend of mine and a good fellow who is employed in the Canal Zone, is in New York and will attempt to contact you through the Joshua B. Powers Agency so I suggest that you leave an address there where he may reach you.

I hope that everything works out for the best in so far as you are concerned and I know that the sympathies of most of the Americans on the Zone are with you.

Very sincerely,

(Sgd) Bill H.
W. C. Hushing, Chairman
Legislative Committee
American Federation of Labor

H-mh

BY THE ALIEN: I should like to add the fact that I am known to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federation Bureau of Investigation, and to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm Cox, formerly Chief of Intelligence of the United States Army in the Panama Canal Zone

b7E

BY INSP. BISHARA: I move to defer action for further testimony.

BY MISS STECKLER: Seconded.

BY INSP. GALVIN: Unanimous.

1:15

** * * * *

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript of the stenographic notes recorded by me.

Kate Steckler
Secretary

KS-99

Before a

Board of Special Inquiry

SCOTT, Edward William

or

SCOTT, Ted

36, male

Held at

Ellis Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.

February 6, 1941.

2:10

PRESENT: Insp. Galvin (Chm)

Bishara & Miss Steckler.

D

DEFERRED—GM-129-2/6/41,

DEFERRED—KS-76-2/6/41.

Minutes of previous hearings made part of this hearing.

SI 1. SS Talamanca - United Fruit Line - 2/5/41.

ALIEN RECALLED BY INSP. GALVIN, TESTIFIED IN ENGLISH:

Q Mr. Scott, to what do you attribute this attribute this apparent difficulty in which you find yourself?

A I say that there is absolutely no basis whatever for my deportation under the resolution nor are the facts as asserted in the resolution correct, but it is a fact that during the past four years I have written extensively with regard to totalitarian activity in Latin America, with reference to totalitarian activity in Panama and have commented editorially on world happenings, have manifested myself to be irreconcilably opposed to the totalitarian theory, to have advocated that newspapermen who believe in democracy should fight it, this totalitarianism, wherever they find it no matter how small or limited their field may be and I have endeavored to follow that program myself. I have in other words identified myself as being uncompromisingly opposed to totalitarianism. My personal belief is - I would like to add here - that diplomatic protests have been made against me to the Panamanian Foreign Office by the German and Italian Ministers throughout the past four years. I should say about twenty, I have no way of knowing how many, but many diplomatic protests were made and under the two previous administrations the Secretary of Foreign Relations has always replied that freedom of the press is guaranteed by the constitution and by the laws of the Republic of Panama, free to all irrespective of nationality and irrespective of the ideas that might be expressed and that therefore the government could not take cognizance of the protest of the ministers in question, the German Minister and

February 6, 1941.

A (continued) the Italian Minister, but when this new regime was inaugurated into Panama or immediately after its inauguration something occurred, an incident occurred in which I was involved, nothing complicated about it, I merely supplied a cable, a United Press cable, to a beer garden which made an announcement over its loud-speaker, over the orchestra loud-speaker, concerning the defeat of the Italian fleet or a section of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. It so happened that the Italian Minister was present in the garden at the time. The following day he protested to the government and on the day after that, after his protest, I was called before the Secretary of Government and Justice in Panama, who is a leading member of the Cabinet, and was warned that the Government of Panama was neutral in thought and action and in every way in the world conflict and accused me of having created a situation at this beer garden by this announcement which was offensive to the Italian Minister, and at the same time I was then warned also that the Government had heard about cables which I had sent to the United Press which the Government said, the Secretary of Government and Justice said, were tendentious, were prejudiced against the Government and tended to show that the Government was totalitarian, and at this time the President's older brother, Dr. Harmodios Arias, President of the Panama American, published full and complete stories concerning my having been summoned before the Government and commented editorially on the Government's action as being an abrogation of freedom of the press. Since that time the Spanish section of my paper which is known as "El Panama America" has attacked editorially what it saw as being totalitarian trends in the Government, but I personally have not been identified with such editorial comment. Nevertheless, I believe that in my previous record as an anti-totalitarian is to be found the real reason for my deportation.

Q Did you write editorials for the English and Spanish section of your paper?

A No, sir. I ran a column, a daily column which dealt with sometimes, with serious topics, with world situations, and on other occasions had flippant articles of a personal character.

February 6, 1941.

Q Was your column syndicated?

A No, sir. Sometimes it was quoted in other papers in the States.

Q Were your writings viewed favorably by the publisher?

A Yes.

Q Did you state, Mr. Scott, that the publisher was a brother to the President of Panama?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your writings were viewed unfavorably by the President of Panama. Is that so?

A Yes; that is so.

BY INSP. BISHARA:

Q In your testimony you have indicated that you entered the Republic of Panama from the Canal Zone. Why weren't you deported to the Canal Zone where your wife now resides?

A The reason is this: That the United States authorities as a measure of cooperation with Panama by arrangement handled immigration matters for the Republic of Panama. The Republic of Panama virtually doesn't have any ports - no deep sea ships go into Panamanian ports - and when I arrived, say I entered, from the Canal Zone, I entered rather in transit for Panama; in other words, I was not entering the Canal Zone as a resident, I was coming into the Canal Zone and going into the hands of the United States immigration officials in Balboa but my intention was to go into Panama and I so stated at the time. Panama does not have any immigration officials in the Canal Zone to meet ships.

Q Was there any effort made by anyone to keep you in the Canal Zone?

A No, sir. Another thing I have to mention is this: You see, there is a treaty arrangement providing passageway through the Canal Zone; in other words, a person who is deported from the Republic of Panama has to go through the Canal Zone to get out and so I would merely be in transit through the Canal Zone. The Canal Zone police officers would naturally watch me and give such co-operation as might be necessary.

February 6, 1941.

- Q You mean that a person who is deported from Panama has no right to reside in the Canal Zone which is under the jurisdiction of the United States if such residence is favorable to the United States?
- A One has to be a full time employe of the United States Government in order to reside in the Canal Zone. I could go to the Canal Zone now and stay at a hotel, there is only one hotel, a Government hotel, I am sure that there would be no objection to my doing that, but in order for me to have been able, I mean, I would require legal processes to get to the Government - I had no voice in the Panamanian Government - I would have required some method of serving a habeas corpus on the ship and have me dragged off the ship and I didn't endeavor to do that. I am very sorry that there are some difficult geographical features about it which are difficult to explain.
- Q Don't you believe that it is rather strange when your wife is a United States citizen and employed by the United States Government that there was no effort to keep you in the Canal Zone with your family?
- A I don't think so. There are lots of things about this situation which I can explain. One is this: I was turned back by the American authorities, I was surrendered by the American authorities to the Panamanian authorities, that is perfectly regular. If any effort had been made to help me in the Canal Zone by the American authorities that would have established a precedent for the next case. For instance, let us say if someone attempted to damage some property, to damage the locks, and he would have run over to Panama, if he did that, my case would have established a precedent not to surrender him. I am interested in the opposite thing.
- Q Was there ever any objection raised against you by the United States authorities in the Canal Zone?
- A Never.

BY INSP BISHARA:

I move to admit the alien as a non-immigrant visitor for pleasure under Section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924 for a period not to extend beyond three months.

BY MISS STECKLER:

Seconded.

BY INSP. GALVIN:

Unanimous.

February 6, 1941.

BY INSP. GALVIN TO THE ALIEN:

Q You have been admitted to the United States for a temporary period of time not to exceed three months. Should you fail to depart in three months' time or should you abandon the status under which you are admitted, that is, a visitor on pleasure, you will be subject to arrest and deportation. Do you understand?

A Yes, sir.

Q You should inform this office at least five days prior to your departure from the United States so that the certificate of identity that you presented here may be surrendered to you. Understand?

A Yes.

2:30

* * * * *

I hereby certify that the above
is a true and correct transcript of
the stenographic notes recorded by me.

Kate Steckler
Secretary

155 OCT 24 1946

ENCLOSURE

EX-10

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

169

162-62214-4
FBI
45 OCT 10 1946

OCT 10 1946

15

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York**

May 1, 1947

Director, FBI

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

RE: EDWARD W. SCOTT
aka Ted Scott
LATIN AMERICAN MATTERS

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that [redacted]

[redacted] I believe should be brought to your attention.

SCOTT, who is better known by the name of TED SCOTT, is a New Zealander by birth and has resided for about twenty years in Latin America, the majority of this time having been spent in Panama. During the time that the Bureau maintained official representatives in the Canal Zone, SCOTT was friendly with the Bureau Agents assigned to that location. [redacted]

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SCOTT is presently engaged in the export-import business and maintains an office at 37 Wall Street. He is associated in this business with Mr. LOWELL VEREX, former owner of the TACA AIRLINES. It is [redacted] impression that this business will in the near future have representations in most of the Latin American countries though SCOTT for himself may for the most part spend his time between Panama and New York City.

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[redacted] Mr. SCOTT and usually contacts him whenever the latter is in New York. On his last trip to this city, SCOTT repeated comments he has made before which indicate his high regard for the Bureau's work in both domestic and foreign fields. He has

JMO'M:els

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62 MAY 20 1947

62-62214-5

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
Top Secret

P&C let to the Director
Re Edward W. Scott, aka; LATIN AMERICAN MATTERS

stated that he met you personally a number of years ago and has followed with admiration the activities of the Bureau for some-time. In his most recent contact with [REDACTED] SCOTT stated he was quite worried over the extent of Communist activity amongst the employees of the Panama Canal. He believed this situation could be adequately handled by only one U.S. Government agency and that agency was the FBI [REDACTED]

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In the course of a recent conversation with [REDACTED]

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b7E

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

*Not believed
necessary or
desirable to
use Scott
PWB*

November 2, 1948
 Limited Classification
 Review Conducted
 See Top Secret
 Entry 11-10-1

There are attached copies of a memorandum dated October 15, 1948, received by the Bureau from the Criminal Division which are self-explanatory. It will be noted that Scott, a citizen of New Zealand, is engaged in publicity activity on behalf of the government of Costa Rica and an investigation should be conducted to determine whether he is in fact acting for or on behalf of the Costa Rican government and if so, the nature of the activities in which he is presently engaged.

In setting forth the results of your investigation regarding a possible violation of the Registration Act you should also set forth in your investigative report background information presently in your files on the subject.

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
★ NOV - 3 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JDD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Subj:

Edward William Scott

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: Mayton

Misc: _____

R#

Comm. Name

Date

12/2

Searcher

Initial WFILE NUMBERLimited Classification
SERIALS

Review conducted

See Top Serial

Form 4-774

A	40-52739	
N	42-16814	
T	62-62214	
N	25-304034	
I		
N	116-76311	
I		
T	39-0-2245	
T		10
I	62-62736	1125
I	Serial 174 Vol 2	2-582
I		
I		20
I		
	file 5 ERL	

b3

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

105
 TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, aka Ted Scott
 REGISTRATION ACT

DATE: February 21, 1949

Rebulet February 14 last.

A closing report in this matter will be submitted to reach the Bureau within five days. This report was held in abeyance pending a most recent visit of the subject, EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, to the United States and the opportunity which his visit afforded to determine his current activities.

REFXO:MOM

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EX. R. 137

RECORDED - 34

EX-98

 162-622-14-8
 FEB 23 1949

 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8/24/92 BY [redacted]

61 MAR 2 1949

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 b7C

RECORDED - 136
9
EX-59 Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

March 14, 1949

Director, FBI

EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, aka Ted Scott
REGISTRATION ACT
Bureau File 62-62214

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 15, 1948, your reference AMC:WEF:NBL;et 149-06-2-1, in which you requested an investigation to determine whether the above-named individual is acting on behalf of the Costa Rican Government.

For your information there is attached a copy of the report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated March 1, 1949, at New York, together with a photostatic copy of a news item of the Chicago Daily Tribune dated December 21, 1948. In view of the information contained in the attached report, no further inquiries will be conducted unless you so advise.

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

JDD:rb
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ MAR 15 1949 P.M.
25 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/86 BY [redacted]
2244084-3001

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

AGENCY FILE # 125 Detroit
 REC'D 5-2-60
 FORM 5-13-60
 X-12
 Mr. Edmund J. McGowan, South Soudy

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b7C

[REDACTED]

treatment to the Costa Rican side of the dispute. SCOTT states that for this he was attacked as being a paid publicity agent for the present government of Costa Rica and he has exhibited to informant an article to this effect appearing in the "Chicago Tribune" December 21, 1948. SCOTT claims that such allegations are completely untrue and that his views are clear from his dispatches, and that they are presented as a result of his convictions that the present Costa Rican government is best for that country. He advised the informant that he has not, nor does he expect to receive any remuneration from the Costa Rican government and that there is no official or unofficial connection between himself and that government. SCOTT arrived in New York City in early 1949 and departed for Costa Rica February 18, 1949. He has indicated to the informant that his trip here was to perfect new arrangements for his employment as a correspondent for news and radio news services in the United States and Canada.

- C -

REFERENCE

Bureau letter 11/3/48.

DETAILS

This investigation is based upon a memorandum of the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice dated October 15, 1948 and forwarded under referenced Bureau letter. Recited in the above mentioned memorandum was information that a Mr. TED SCOTT, presumably a citizen of New Zealand, was engaged in publicity activities in New York City on behalf of the government of Costa Rica. The memorandum continued that Mr. SCOTT was living at the Park Central Hotel in New York City and was furnishing information to journalists and radio commentators for the purpose of building confidence within the United States in the government of Costa Rica for the purpose of facilitating that government's efforts to obtain a loan from the Export-Import Bank. It was therefore requested by referenced Bureau letter that the activities of SCOTT be ascertained for the purpose of determining whether there was a possible violation of the provisions of the Registration Act.

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Background information on SCOTT contained in the files of this office, reflects that he was born in New Zealand on August 16, 1904 and that he arrived in Central America in about 1927 and has resided there almost continuously since that date. The remainder of background information in the files of this office coincide with that which was made known to this office by Confidential Informant T-1. This informant has been well acquainted with SCOTT for over six years and sees SCOTT whenever the latter is in New York City. The informant is on terms of confidence with SCOTT and believes that he is aware of the majority of SCOTT'S activities in Costa Rica and the United States which would be of interest in this matter.

The informant advised that after his arrival in Central America, SCOTT spent the majority of his time in Panama and eventually became connected with the newspaper in Panama known as the "Panama American."

This newspaper is published in both English and Spanish and a column by SCOTT regularly appeared in the English section of that newspaper. The newspaper is and has been owned for some years by a prominent Panamanian by the name of HARMODIO ARIAS, who is a close personal friend of SCOTT'S. This individual is the brother of ARNULFO ARIAS who was President of Panama until 1941 and who in the Spring of 1948 was defeated in an election for the Presidency, although, according to SCOTT, he actually had a plurality of votes, but a fraudulent recount resulted in his defeat.

During the time previous to 1941, SCOTT persistently attacked the Panamanian government for what he regarded as its pro-Axis leanings. In his column in the "Panama American" SCOTT frequently alluded to the conspiratorial activities of German and Italian diplomats assigned to Panama. As a result of his attitude, SCOTT was deported from Panama by ARNULFO ARIAS. This deportation took place although SCOTT'S views were approved by his employer, Mr. HARMODIO ARIAS, the brother of the then President of Panama. Following his deportation, SCOTT arrived by boat in the United States on February 5, 1941.



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After a brief period, SCOTT went to Costa Rica which is the country adjoining Panama. He eventually became connected with the TACA Airlines and became Assistant to the President of that company, Mr. LOWELL YEREX. For the next four years or so, SCOTT remained in Costa Rica in connection with his duties with TACA although he did take trips to the United States and occasionally to England. In 1945 or 1946, after Mr. YEREX sold his interest in TACA Airlines, SCOTT became associated again with YEREX in an import-export business known as the ~~Petone~~ Trading Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

This company, which was controlled by YEREX, was engaged in import-export work, acting principally as purchasing agent for customers in Panama and Argentina. SCOTT'S duties with this company were mainly contacting clients in Panama, Argentina, and other Latin American countries.

According to the informant, in the Summer of 1947, SCOTT severed his connection with the Petone Trading Company and returned to Panama. He had sent his wife and three children back to that country in 1945 where they are still residing. SCOTT'S wife, JANICE GRIMISON, is an American citizen, born and reared in the Canal Zone.

Shortly after his arrival in Panama in 1947 SCOTT again went to work for the "Panama American." In addition, he obtained connections with the United Press and the National Broadcasting Company to act as foreign correspondent for these news services. He resumed writing a column in the "Panama American" and because of his interest in Communism, a great many of his articles dealt with Communism and the extent of its influence in the Canal Zone and in Panama. Specifically, SCOTT attacked the Congress of Industrial Organizations' labor unions, because it was his opinion that they were permitting the infiltration of Communists into the Canal Zone.

In the national election in Panama in the Spring of 1948, SCOTT favored Mr. ARNULFO ARIAS who was opposing the administration candidate. ARIAS in his platform had opposed Communism and urged greater cooperation with the United States. Because of his viewpoint on these two matters, SCOTT clearly indicated his preference for the candidacy of ARIAS.



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As explained by SCOTT to the informant, ARIAS actually won the election, but the government forced a recount as a result of which, through fraud, they were able to demonstrate that the government candidate had in fact won the election.

For his attitude regarding the extent of Communist influence in the Congress of Industrial Organizations and for his opposition to the government's candidate, SCOTT states that he was not in a very favorable position in Panama by late Spring of 1948. However, no efforts were made to force him to leave that country.

In connection with activities in Costa Rica, SCOTT has related as follows, to the informant:

In the Spring of 1948, the administration in power in Costa Rica refused to honor an election won by the anti-administration candidate, OTILIO ULADE. Instead, the administration attempted to pave the way for their own candidate to take over, Dr. CALDRON GUARDIA. As a result of this act of the administration, a rebellion was started by the forces of ULADE. The military leader of the latter forces was one, JOSE FIGUERES. The administration forces were composed of two groups; one, the followers of the incumbent President PICADO, and the second, the followers of the presidential candidate, CALDRON GUARDIA.

These two groups were joined by a sizable well-trained group of Communists led by MANUEL MORA and CARLOS FALLAS, both known Communists. For some time after the start of the revolution, control of all news releases was effected by the Costa Rican government, and accordingly any news dispatches emanating from Costa Rica gave the rebel forces very poor treatment.

SCOTT at the time was in Panama still acting as a columnist and as a radio commentator and had been requested by the news services which he represented in the United States to obtain factual information on the political and military situation in Costa Rica. Through confidential sources in Costa Rica, SCOTT was able to receive information on a regular basis as to the activities, successes and defeats of the rebel forces.

[REDACTED]

In his dispatches from Panama, both by radio and by cable, he openly favored the rebel forces led by FIGUERES. SCOTT advised that he favored these forces because he considered that the government forces were actually under the control of the Communists, and that the rebel forces were the only ones which, if they won, would be free of Communist domination. Ultimately, the administration forces under PICADO surrendered, but the forces of CALDRON GUARDIA and the Communists, especially the latter, kept up the fight and there was considerable bloodshed due to the continuation of military action. After a short while the rebel forces under FIGUERES won, and are at the present time in control of the government with FIGUERES in the position of President.

Former President PICADO was exiled to Mexico and CALDRON GUARDIA fled to Nicaragua with his followers and was given protection by SOMOZA, dictator of Nicaragua, who, for some time, had been a close friend of CALDRON GUARDIA.

After the victorious forces of FIGUERES took over control, SCOTT, because of his earlier favorable attitude, stood in the good graces of the government. He was able to obtain news of interest from sources at a high level in the government. Because, from a political standpoint, Panama was dormant and accordingly there was no news, and because SCOTT felt that he was not in good standing in the latter country, he went to Costa Rica and has been staying in that country since the Summer of 1948.

As explained to the informant by SCOTT, in late 1948 the forces of CALDRON GUARDIA in Nicaragua launched an attack from the latter country with the moral, if not material, assistance of SOMOZA. According to SCOTT, it was believed in Costa Rica, and he concurs in this belief that the actual purpose of this attack was to cause a series of border incidents on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, so that SOMOZA would have an excuse to claim his country was under attack by Costa Rican government forces. His theory went on that SOMOZA would then be able to launch a full fledged attack on Costa Rica, cause a civil war and if victorious, place in power his friend CALDRON GUARDIA.

The Costa Rican case became a point of keen interest from the standpoint of news. Additional interest was afforded by the publicity attendant on the arrival of a United Nations "watch dog" Commission sent down to observe the activities of the Costa Rican government forces which had come from Nicaragua.

[REDACTED]

During the time of this activity, SCOTT was able to obtain first-hand reports of what was going on and forward them to both the newspaper and radio news services by which he was employed. His viewpoint as he related to the informant was clear from his dispatches. He believed in the FIGUERES government of Costa Rica and he believed that should they be defeated or should a full fledged civil war take place, the likelihood would be that the Communists would return to Costa Rica and would dominate any government of CALDRON GUARNIA'S.

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SCOTT'S information was coming from highly placed government sources and he advised the informant that he believed that this information was accurate and reported it as it was supplied. For his attitude, SCOTT advised the informant, he has been subjected to considerable criticism, including allegations that he was a publicity agent for the FIGUERES government of Costa Rica.

One newspaper article appearing in the "Chicago Tribune", December 21, 1948, was exhibited by SCOTT to the informant. This article which was dated "San Jose, Costa Rica, Dec. 20, 1948," was written by JULES DUBOIS. It characterized SCOTT as a publicity agent for the Costa Rican government and attributed to SCOTT the manufacturing of a "phony war" by press agency.

SCOTT, in explaining this matter to the informant, was emphatic in declaring that this and similar claims were without foundation. He stated that though his views were pro-Costa Rican, as could be seen from his dispatches, nonetheless, they were the results of his sympathies and he was in no way acting in agreement with the government of Costa Rica. He stated to the informant that he was not a publicity agent, that he had no connection of any type with the Costa Rican government, and that he had not, nor did he expect to receive, any remuneration from that government.

SCOTT told the informant that on his trips to the United States in the summer of 1948, later in October 1948, and on his present trip, that he had encountered friends and acquaintances who were in the newspaper field. He stated that naturally by reason of their interest in foreign political matters they inquired as to his viewpoint on activities in Central America, especially in Costa Rica.

[REDACTED]

SCOTT stated that in such instances he would naturally "trade stories" giving them an idea of what was going on in Costa Rica, and letting them know where he stood as far as his viewpoint was concerned. However, SCOTT stated to the informant that none of this was in the line of propaganda for Costa Rica although it may have been to the benefit of that country.

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SCOTT was questioned by the informant as to what he believed was behind the allegations that he was a publicity agent for Costa Rica. He answered that the majority of such allegations, he believed, originated with supporters of the former Costa Rican government and with the supporters of SOMOZA in Nicaragua. Their motives were to cast a cloud over his dispatches. SCOTT stated that regarding the article appearing in the "Chicago Tribune" attacking him, it was rather well known in Central America that the author of this article, JULES DUBOIS, was a sympathizer of SOMOZA and his government in Nicaragua.

On this point, SCOTT stated that DUBOIS was entitled to be in favor of any government he wanted, but that he had stepped out of bounds in his published attack on SCOTT for the sole reason that the latter was openly sympathetic to the present Costa Rican government which is at odds with SOMOZA and the Nicaraguan government. SCOTT mentioned to the informant that additional allegations have been made against him to Mr. EARLY JOHNSON, Vice President of the United Press.

JOHNSON recently told SCOTT that MICHAEL MC DERMOTT, in charge of Press Relations, with the United States State Department, had advised JOHNSON that information had come to the State Department in connection with the recent trouble between Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the following effect:

SCOTT had questioned Nicaraguan soldiers who had been captured in Costa Rica. In connection with this charge, SCOTT states he told Mr. JOHNSON the charge was true as stated, that in fact he had questioned Nicaraguan soldiers, but that this questioning had been done jointly by SCOTT and an Associated Press representative, and that both had equal access to information obtained, and that the purpose of the questioning was to get first hand material for their news dispatches.

[REDACTED]

The second charge made to Mr. JOHNSON was that SCOTT was known to have been using the desk of the President of the government of Costa Rica. SCOTT told Mr. JOHNSON that this charge may have been true because he had been in FIGUERES office a number of times interviewing him and may have seated himself at the President's desk.

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The third charge made to Mr. JOHNSON was that SCOTT was known to type his dispatches on a typewriter in an anteroom off FIGUERES' office. SCOTT said that this was true. He probably had done this several times in order to get a dispatch off on information he had obtained as a result of an interview.

Mr. JOHNSON told SCOTT that he considered all the charges as being rather silly, especially the latter two, inasmuch as they indicated nothing more than that SCOTT had the type of contacts the United Press wanted him to have so that he could get political news first hand.

SCOTT related to the informant that in connection with these complaints from the State Department he very recently conferred with Mr. MICHAEL MC DERMOTT and that the latter, after hearing SCOTT'S version of the story, indicated he was satisfied that SCOTT was only carrying out his assignment as a news correspondent and reporter.

Regarding his future plans, SCOTT indicated to the informant that he hoped while in New York to perfect additional connections with newspaper services and radio news services in the United States and Canada. He stated it was his present intention to make his home in Costa Rica and to move his family to that country. Ultimately he hopes to be able to open an import-export business in Costa Rica to supplement the income received from his work as a correspondent.

The informant advised that he had been with SCOTT a number of times at the latter's room at the Park Sheraton Hotel at 56th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, during SCOTT'S recent stay here. It was the informant's observation that SCOTT received numerous telephone calls from individuals in the newspaper field and that SCOTT was continuously making appointments to see these individuals.



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SCOTT advised the informant that he intended leaving New York City via a plane for Costa Rica on February 18th although he would probably stop in Miami for a few days en route.

At the time he left the informant, SCOTT was unable to predict when he would next visit the United States, but hoped to be up here again within the next six months.

There is being forwarded with this report as enclosures two photostatic copies of the article appearing in the "Chicago Tribune" of December 21, 1948 which is mentioned earlier in this report. These photostats were made from a clipping supplied to the informant by SCOTT and the informant in turn supplied these photostats to this office.

Inasmuch as no further investigation appears warranted at this time, this case is being closed.

ENCLOSURES - Bureau (2)

- 2 Photostatic copies of the article appearing in the "Chicago Tribune" of December 21, 1948.

- C L O S E D -

[Redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The confidential informant mentioned in the report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe, New York, dated March 1, 1949, is as follows:

T-1

[Redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED *on this envelope*
DATE 1/14/86 BY
2244084-001

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211
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-67214-9

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ENCLOSURES (2)



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/14/86 BY



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62-62214-9

BARES INVASION OF COSTA RICA AS 'PHONY WAR'

Tribune Writer Tells of
Press Agency

BY JULES DUBOIS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 20—The Costa Rican invasion story has been magnified by one of the smoothest press agency jobs in Latin American history. This has been a phony war.

President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica lent himself and his military junta government to the scheme and led his people into it after real danger from the north (Nicaragua) had disappeared.

Masterminding this press agent job are two British subjects. One is Alex Murray Jr., local business man and intimate friend and adviser of President Figueres. The other is Edward William (Ted) Scott, British newspaper man, formerly editor of the Panama American in Panama, and now public relations representative of the Costa Rican government. Scott was United Press correspondent during most of this story. Later he was replaced by Harry Frantz.

Bulletins Well Timed

Bulletins issued by the Costa Rican general staff were very carefully timed to keep interest alive and dramatize the situation. A rebel band, followers of former President Rafael Calderon Guardia, defeated Costa Rican candidate for president, did invade from Nicaragua during the night of Dec. 10. It numbered about 300 men comprising the so-called Blue battalion. An additional band of 40 men crossed over two days later, reached Santa Rosa, and surrendered without firing a shot.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza, war minister and strong man of Nicaragua, very likely helped push Calderon Guardia and his rebels across the frontier to get rid of them and to smoke out the Figueres government's sheltering of the Caribbean Legion and its intrigue to fire the spark which would set off a Central American war.

No Enemy, No Battle

This correspondent made frequent trips to the northern front area. There was no contact with the enemy other than the surrender of Col. Florencio Ordonez and his band of 40 men. A Costa Rican bulletin telling of an attack against advanced enemy positions at Santa Rosa, in which five persons were reported killed, was pure fabrication. There was no battle simply because there was no enemy in front of Santa Rosa.

The rebels have been fleeing towards the Nicaraguan frontier for five days. Some of them have been trapped and will have to suffer the consequences.

The press agents got a wonderful break when Ordonez surrendered his men in time to electrify events just as the council of the Organization of the American States (O.A.S.) was scheduled to meet in Washington to rule on Costa Rica's charges against Nicaragua.

Warned Correspondents

The censors got clearance from Murray on doubtful points in correspondents' stories or messages. Correspondents were warned by Scott they would make themselves most unpopular if they insisted on pressing the question of the existence of the Caribbean Legion.

Part of the press agent plan was the announcement on Dec. 1 that the Costa Rican army had been disbanded. It had not. It was planned to transform it next month into a militarized police force and keep the United States military mission.

Figueres, with the advice of Murray and the ability of Scott, wanted to get a sympathetic press for Costa Rica. He accomplished his objective. But he also played into Somoza's hand, because the Caribbean Legion now has been smoked out.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, aka
Ted Scott
REGISTRATION ACT

DATE: March 1, 1949

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

Reference is made to the attached report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated March 1, 1949 at New York City. It will be noted from the Informant Page of this report that the confidential informant utilized was [redacted]

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[redacted] has been acquainted with Mr. SCOTT for over six years, having first met him while on an [redacted] ment. [redacted] advises that Mr. SCOTT is well and favorably known to him; that Mr. SCOTT has indicated on a number of occasions his admiration for the Director and the work of the Bureau.

[redacted] advises that whenever SCOTT comes to New York he frequently sees SCOTT and the latter usually brings [redacted] up to date on the latest activities of himself and other individuals in Central America of whom they are mutually acquainted.

The majority of the information obtained and set up in this report which is attributed to the information received by [redacted] was in fact received by him during earlier visits by SCOTT to New York City. [redacted] Accordingly, it was possible for [redacted] to obtain any information desired from SCOTT in connection with this investigation.

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It is [redacted] belief that SCOTT was telling him the truth when he stated that he was not acting as a publicity agent for Costa Rica's government.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

During the time that SCOTT was known to [redacted] in Costa Rica

Encs (2)

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INDEXED

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1cc to OAG

1cc to Bureau

4cc to File

4-24-49

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Letter to Director

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SCOTT has since repeatedly told [redacted]

From statements made by SCOTT to [redacted]

Previous correspondence to the Bureau [redacted]

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Mr. SCOTT supplied to [redacted] a translation from the Spanish of an article entitled, "A Change of Name of the Communist Party of Costa Rica." This article was photostated and one copy is being sent as an enclosure to this letter. The article was written according to SCOTT by Padre JOSE VICENTE SALAZAR VARIAS, a Costa Rican priest who was active in assisting the revolutionary forces in Costa Rica in the Revolution in 1948. According to SCOTT this individual is an extremely astute, well respected clergyman in his country and SCOTT believed that the article mentioned above would be true in any detail. [redacted]

[redacted] he considers it the inside story of how the Communists were able to undermine and eventually obtain a measure of control over the former Costa Rican government.

Concerning JULES DUBOIS, the correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" who is mentioned in the attached report. [redacted]

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**Communist Party - Costa Rica*

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

374
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-62214-9X

A CHANGE OF NAME OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF COSTA RICA

At the beginning of February of 1943, Dr. Calderon Guardia, President of Costa Rica, was ready to go on a good-will tour to Panama and Nicaragua. At that time I had just arrived home from Europe after having finished my studies on Social Work and Civil and Canonical Law. I called on the President to talk about the new organization Y. C. W. that under orders from the Archbishop I had founded for the betterment of the working class in Costa Rica. The President received me at 7 a.m. and after asking for some of my impressions of the European situation and the future of the countries engaged in war, he told me that since my arrival to the country (Nov. 3, 1942) he had wanted to ask my opinion about a very important matter. The President said: "I think the Communist Party of Costa Rica should change its name. There is no reason why a group of starved people, anxious for social gains should be called communist. There is no communism in Costa Rica. I answered: I will talk to you as clearly as I did when you were not the President. Placing myself on that ground I will tell you that this is a very important and dangerous affair. First, I would contradict your statement that there is no communism in Costa Rica. Communism does exist here and the party follows the directives from Moscow. To change the name of Costa Rican communism would be the same as changing the label on a jar without changing its contents. I would also like you to ponder about the enormous responsibility that you would bear before the judgement of history for misleading the people in this manner." The President restated all his former points of view. Insisting again that the Costa Rican Communist were a handful of hungry people. He indicated the political convenience of changing the name of this party so that in any future moment it could join hands with some other party so that in any future moment it could join hands with some other party that

also want the betterment of the working class through proper social legislation. I answered: "It is absolutely untrue that Communism in Costa Rica is what you say because you can not deny that all the leaders of that party follow the same doctrines, theories and methods of international communism. Changing the name of the party only to achieve political ends would be lying to the people. This change of name would be an advantage only for the Communist party which might then establish a totalitarian regime in Costa Rica. I have lived under totalitarian rule in Europe during five years and I know what it means. Besides, I advised him the convenience of consulting this serious matter with his father Dr. Calderon Muñoz, and elderly man of great experience. I gave him this advice because I know exactly what Dr. Calderon Muñoz thought about Costa Rican communism. He promised he would talk to his father about it. It is important to note that Calderon Guardia did not give any public statement on the matter before the time of the death of his father. (June 15, 1943)

On Calderon Guardia's calls on the Archbishop after his trips to Panama and Nicaragua he began to convince his Excellency; First, that communism did not exist in Costa Rica. Second, that it was only a group of starved people, Third, that it would be convenient to change the name of the party, Fourth, that their leader, Manuel Mora, was an honest and intelligent fellow, Fifth, that it would be convenient and useful that his Excellency should receive Manuel Mora and have a good talk with him. So President Calderon Guardia brought Manuel Mora to the Archbishop's residence and from that time on, they often conferred for hours. During these months the new social laws were being prepared. As the Archbishop was very much interested and had great sympathy for a social legislation, there were many more talks on the subject and on the necessity of planning for the political situation that would arise when the bill should come through. A strong political

party that in the next administration would support and pull through these social gains was considered necessary.

To form this strong party Manuel Mora convinced the Archbishop that an alliance with the Communist party "with a different name" would be "just the thing." So the Communist leaders called a meeting of the leaders of his party, changed the immediate platform but did not reject the fundamental communist doctrine of the party, and, proceeded to change its name to "Vanguardia Popular" which had, of course, the same leaders and members of the communist party. Manuel Mora, then wrote a letter to the Archbishop telling of the new platform and the name and asking if Catholics would be allowed to become members of the party. The Archbishop's reply was in essence that the platform of Vanguardia Popular had no points which could not be accepted by Catholics. Time and again both Vanguardia Popular and its ally the government party "Republicano Nacional" declared that Vanguardia Popular was not communist and that it had changed more than its name. However in "La Tribuna," communist mouthpiece, Saturday April 3, 1948 in a column called "Ante las mentiras Ulatistas," they say, "Tambien se dice que el partido Vanguardia Popular es un partido comunista. Pero se olvidan los que asi piensan que cuando esa agrupacion politica cambio su nombre por el que ahora lleva, Vanguardia Popular, conto con la aprobacion del Ilustrisimo Monseñor Sanabria y mientras el Excelentisimo Sr. Arzobispo no le retire esa aprobacion, Vanguardia Popular sigue siendo un partido politico en el cual pueden militar todos los Catolicos si asi lo quieren." There they declare quite naively that the party "Changed its name." In other words, "a new label on a jar with the same contents."

(continuation--A Change of Name of the Costa Rican Communist Party.)

After the Communist Party became Vanguardia Popular, the following facts have proved that it is the same old wolf hiding under a sheepskin.

1.- The party Vanguardia Popular has followed without deviation the party-line from Moscow, inspep with the Communism of the whole world in their reactions to every single international event. In internal affairs its movements have been a perfect parallel to the line of other communist parties in similar circumstances.

2.- Their methods of personal aggression, lying propaganda, libel incitation of the masses to plunder, to burn, or destroy violently the property of those who oppose them. To contradict one day what they said the day before; to order their people to do something and then blame their opponents for the same, or condemn the action in a loud righteous-sounding voice. All these proceedings prove that the communist system has been followed and that they have been testing their methods for use in the near future in the rest of the American Continent.

3.- In different occasions, Communist leaders have privately spoken of the deceit that they had managed to put over the Archbishop. Around the first of July of 1945, I met Joaquin Gutierrez Mangel, (1) son of the present Costa Rican Ambassador in Washington, D. C. It was at a park in Santiago, Chile; here he told me how they, the communists had the Archbishop in ther pocket " and laughed at the way in which they had been able to trick a bright clever man like him.

As soon as Vanguardia Popular (Communists) concluded its alliance with the Government party it began its infiltration in every single government department. This has been specially notorious in the office of education (Secretaria de Educacion Publica) where the communist had

been able to get all their people into important positions. After trying and failing to control A.N.D.E. (Asociacion Nacional de Educadores), the teachers association, they tried to brake it by secession and succeeded in forming a rival association (U.N.E.) with over a thousand teachers while A.M.D.E. had 5,400 before the rupture. That means that one fifth of the nation's teachers belong to the communist association. Some of them are communists, others fellow travelers, other have been under compulsion and through fear have join. As soon as the Department of Labor (Secretaria de Trabajo) the Social Security Bank (Caja del Seguro Social) and its Hospital (Policlinico del Seguro Social) were set up, the communism took over. Many communist leadess hold important positions and there are communists all through these departments which are absolutely under their control.

The people through their extraordinary common sense and keen insight never have believed that Vanguardia Popular was not just "plain communism" and all along have been absolutely against it. The alliance with Vanguardia Popular and the consequent "red infiltration" coupled with a strong popular opposition has brought the government to the point where it has handed over all its powers including arms to the communists. Communist leaders (i.e. Fallas) have led troops. An obscure third-rate local labor-department employe has been appointed "Comandante de Plaza" of Alajuela, the highest military position in the province. The red fl ag has been raised not only by the troops (as their radio declared when fighting was going on in San Isidro del General) but also in some of the Communist barracks (Escuela Ascension Esquivel, Alajuela). Prisoners are taken and released under orders of Manuel Mora and the Communist armed groups time and again have failed to obey orders from military leaders

-3-

who do not belong to their party. All this has put the government in a very difficult position which might bring its end in any moment.

(1) Well-known international communist.

This information given by Pedro Salazar.

(C)

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor

Room

Subj:

Ted Smith

Limited Classification
Searchers Conducted
Initial
Date
Serial

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Main File
- Restricted to Locality of

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

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94-8-702-5

66-8700-4-7

47-16113-2

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94-3-4-205-43x

61-7675-1

removed

100-92802-16

62-62736-1125, 1582, 619,

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Subj: Ted Smith

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____ Main File

____ Restricted to Locality of _____

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Date _____

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100-48779-X1

100-131078-35,57,89

100-162719-8

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor

Room

Subj:

Ted Smith

Exact Spelling

All References

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Searchers

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Date

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94-8-702-10

62-62736-1127/545

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62-80750-671

94-8-702-7

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Ted Ruth

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☐ Subversive Ref. Date _____
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FILE NUMBER

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94-8-702-6

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61-8537-1

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Edward W. Scott

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SI [Redacted] X

31-9861. Part 1 X

Ted Scott b3
b7E

26-11042

52-5080

47-12471

25-192985 W

62-62214 W

62-84981 W

40-52739

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Mrs Edward Wm Scott

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☐ All References Initial _____
☐ Subversive Ref. Date _____
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FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

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<u>Edward W. Scott</u>	X
<u>52-2370</u>	NR
<u>62-62214</u>	LT X
<u>60-2455</u>	NR
<u>[REDACTED]</u>	SI ND
<u>62-80756-671</u>	ND
<u>[REDACTED]</u>	b3 b7E ND
<u>[REDACTED]</u>	SI
<u>SI [REDACTED]</u>	SIX
<u>60-2455-569</u>	NR
<u>61-7566-2701</u>	ND
<u>[REDACTED]</u>	SI

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor McMahon Room 4708Subj: Edward Wm Smith☒ Exact Spelling☐ All References☐ Subversive Ref.☐ Main File☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers

Initial PERDate 10-23FILE NUMBERSERIALS

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<u>R 42-16814</u>	<u>NR</u>
<u>25-304034</u>	<u>NR</u>
<u>62-62214</u>	<u>I</u> <small>b3 b7E</small>
<u>121-4-55178</u>	<u>NR</u>
<u>39-0-2249</u>	<u>SI</u>
<u>I 62-62736-1125, 1582</u>	<u>SI</u>
<u>100-161920-2960, 3022</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>10674, 3245, 3686, 13601</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>10674, 3245, 3686, 13601</u>	<u>X</u>

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Ted Smith

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FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

b3
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100-131078-93

not

62-9800-37

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26-0-4854

66-5424-516X

94-8-702-2,3,7

47-29732-418

Initialed

~~SECRET~~

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, aka.
Ted Scott, "Eduardo"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: July 31, 1951
Havana, Cuba

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

The above named person has apparently recently made a connection with the Havana daily English language newspaper, The Havana Herald. Enclosed herewith is one of his columns from the July 29, 1951 issue of the Havana Herald which sets out some of his biography.



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b7E

"1. Edward William SCOTT has long been a controversial figure in the Republic of Panama. [redacted] has participated in many revolutionary and political activities, and is considered one of Panama's most influential journalists. (S) (U)

"2. SCOTT was born in New Zealand around 1906. In his youth he was an efficient lightweight boxer and traveled extensively throughout Australia and Europe. In the 1920's he gave this up, and after roaming from job to job finally became a newspaper reporter. One of his first reporting jobs was with Bernard MacFadden's Graphic. (B-2) (S) (U)

"3. Around 1927 SCOTT came to Panama as a proofreader from the Panama American. By December 1937 he had started his own daily editorial column entitled 'Interesting If True', and early in 1939 he was appointed editor of the American Section of that paper. At the same time he was correspondent for the United Press and for Reuters. (S) (U)

"4. Within a short time he became well known for his consistent attacks on the newly-installed administration of Arnulfo ARIAS (inaugurated 1 October 1940). His attacks were based on ARIAS' support of totalitarian states such as Germany and Italy, and SCOTT claimed that ARIAS' regime was a distinct threat to the security of the Panama Canal. Incensed at these attacks, President ARIAS ordered SCOTT's deportation on 28 January 1941. SCOTT escaped from the Panama Police on his way to jail. However, the Canal Zone Police turned him back to the Panamanian authorities shortly thereafter, and he was forced to sail from Panama enroute to New York on 31 January 1941. The account of SCOTT's arrest and subsequent deportation made sensational headlines in Panama papers for several days and was also the subject of an article by Time magazine. (S) (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 107

Classified by [redacted]

Declassify on: OADR 334,193
[redacted]

162-62214-11
AUG 6 1951
16

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AUG 18 1951

To: Director, FBI

July 31, 1951
Havana, Cuba

Subject: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, aka.
Ted Scott, "Eduardo"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

"5. Thereafter SCOTT traveled through Central and South America as correspondent for the United Press. Around 1942 he became vice president and assistant to Lowell YEREX, then president of TACA Airlines. He resigned this position in November, 1945. (S) (U)

"6. Following the downfall of Arnulfo ARIAS on 9 October 1941 persons more friendly to SCOTT took over the Panamanian Government, and the deportation order against him was revoked in August, 1942; however, he did not return to Panama to live until late in 1947, when he returned to the Panama American as a columnist. Shortly thereafter he became executive assistant to Harmodio ARIAS, owner of the newspaper. (S) (U)

"7. In the presidential election of 1948 SCOTT again got in trouble with the Panamanian authorities, this time by slanting his news columns in favor of Arnulfo ARIAS as opposed to Domingo DIAZ. When it became apparent that Arnulfo ARIAS would not win the presidency, SCOTT thought it best to leave Panama. This time he went to Costa Rica and became a sort of press agent for Jose FIGUERES, who was engaged in a civil war against the Government of Costa Rica. When FIGUERES emerged the victor in the civil war, SCOTT became his unofficial propaganda chief and personal confidant. (S) (U)

"8. In the meantime SCOTT was still persona non grata with the Domingo DIAZ administration in Panama, and he was not allowed to enter that country, although he did pay several visits to the Canal Zone. When Arnulfo ARIAS was reinstated as president on 24 November 1949, SCOTT returned to Panama, where he has been residing ever since. (S) (U)

"9. SCOTT married Janice GRIMISON in Panama in 1927 and was divorced from her in 1931. They remarried in 1933 and were divorced again on 9 October 1950. (S) (U)

"10. The following information concerning Subject has been reported by various people in the newspaper business in this area: (S)

- [a. SCOTT is still employed by the United Press as a free lance writer. He receives no salary but is paid for stories submitted and receives an expense account. (B-3)] (S)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

To: Director, FBI

July 31, 1951
Havana, Cuba

Subject: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, aka.
Ted Scott, "Eduardo"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

- b. He has no official connection with the Panama American but undoubtedly receives money from that paper on occasion. Furthermore, he strongly influences Robert LAWLOR, managing editor of the Panama American and can slant LAWLOR's reporting to suit his own tastes. Newspapermen say SCOTT runs the Panama American by 'remote control'. (S) (U)
- c. SCOTT is a sort of press agent for President Arnulfo ARIAS and is paid by ARIAS on a monthly basis. Both work together in their campaign to frighten the U. S. Government into a sense of insecurity regarding the Panama Canal defenses, so that more U. S. troops will be returned to this area. In this connection, local sources all agree that SCOTT: (S) (U)
- (1) Influenced Lester VELIE's Colliers article about the Panama Canal's lack of defenses.

(2) Wrote Walter WINCHELL's recent column condemning the lack of defenses in the Panama Canal area.

(3) Influenced Louis WALDMAN's recent visit to Panama, apparently designed to add fuel to the 'send more troops' campaign. (S) (U)

(4) Is in the pay of a group of Panamanian businessmen to press the type of propaganda campaign mentioned above.

(5) Wrote the editorial in the Panama American dated 26 February 1951 condemning the air raid alarm system in the Canal Zone, on the basis of the confusion following the false alarm of Saturday, 24 February 1951. (B-3)"

This is being submitted for the Bureau's information. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU:

Newspaper clipping from the Havana Herald of 7-29-51.

Enclosure to accompany Havana letter to the Director
dated July 31, 1951, titled EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, aka.,
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/92 BY [redacted]

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RECEIVED



RECEIVED

62-62214-11

INTERESTING

if

TRUE



by Eduardo

Bubble Dancer

THIS column is behaving something like a strip-tease dancer. At every appearance, it exposes a little more of its—well, let us say of its “personality.”

My original idea was to write a couple of pieces and publish them without any fanfare. If we weren't bombed more than a couple of times during the succeeding week, we would proceed cautiously ahead...

A number of people around the shop were diametrically in disagreement with me. The top brass said they'd never seen a front page column written under a pseudonym. Also, it ought to have a picture of the writer. In general, they took a very dim view of my stage properties.



Eduardo

Most of the “qué pasa” occurred on the day following the first item, which was Tuesday. I argued that a column justifies itself by the material it contains. It doesn't need lipstick, “Mum,” fingernail paint and “falsies” if it is worth anything at all.

Having a parent's sensitivity about such matters, I felt that I would be the first to detect it if the piece were causing an increase in the incidence of matutinal stomach disorders. Then I wouldn't have to be told. I'd just fold up my tent and silently sneak off to join Glubb Pasha's Arab Legion. Maybe they could use an ancient corporal to maintain discipline in the harems.

Finally I offered a compromise. “Let's cut the crabapple in half,” I suggested, “...picture but no name?”

Take a look at it yourself. It's one of my passport images, only two months old and very flattering. I know it makes me look like a Sicilian bandit, but you ought to see the subject the photographer had to work with!

Strangely enough, I'm not much of an extrovert. Fact is, I'm rather a shy little bunny, at 180 pounds when holding my breath. Sure I use the first person “I” but that is because of an abhorrence for the editorial “we” when employed by a single individual, and I see no reason for such journalistic shadow-boxing.

When I express an opinion, it is “I” speaking—“yo, Eduardo,” in the first person singular. But my views are without prejudice to and are voiced with the greatest respect for the opinions of everyone else—and are offered with a certain humility which may not be immediately apparent.

The fact that I frequently make the most direct approach to a problem or situation does not indicate a tendency to pontificate. It is just one man's opinion. If you hold a contrary view and feel that you would like to express it, I am authorized to offer the hospitality of THE HERALD's columns—so that you won't develop all kinds of queer complexes through long periods of frustration.

My objective is not to be a small-time Lippmann, Winchell, Pearson or Ruark. I try to write a local column. It is the point of view of someone who lives right here in the village with you—and who could easily be the bloke at your elbow in the next pub at which you stop to refuel.

It so happens that today I am in a communicative mood. I do not intend to make an excursion into autobiography but just so you'll see that I am half-man and half-beast and not a talking mynah, I intend to run some excerpts from a piece concerning me which appeared in TIME Magazine during World War II under the title “Bouncing Scott.” Gather round while I raise the corner of my kilt.

“Bouncing is nothing new to 36-year-old Edward William (Ted) Scott, New Zealand-born editor of the bilingual ‘Panama American.’ In the early '20's, he bounced and was bounced about the ring by leading lightweights of Europe and Australasia. Bouncing out of the fight business, he ended as a reporter. Working for Bernarr MacFadden's Graphic in New York, he was bounced out of interviews, elegantly by Winston Churchill (when he discovered Scott did not represent the London Graphic), grimly by Gangsters Irvyng Bitz and Salvatore Spitalo (who did not want to talk about underworld angles of the Lindbergh kidnaping). Last week (1941) Ted Scott bounced out of

“Havana Herald”

7-29-51

Havana, Cuba

62-62214-11

INTERESTING...

(Continued from Page 1)

the Republic of Panama on a deportation order.

"Scott's latest bounce is the result of a fraternal squabble. Owner of the paper and Scott's boss is an ex-President of Panama, Dr. Harmodio Arias, brother to present President Dr. Arnulfo Arias. Dr. Harmodio backed his brother until he took office last autumn, then changed his mind, saying Dr. Arnulfo planned to revamp the Republic along fascist lines...

"Particularly enraging to President Arias was Scott's sour comment on the present Panamanian regime in his daily column, 'Interesting If True,' under the pen name 'Eduardo' and Scott's viewing-with-alarm in cables to Reuters and United Press. In November, Scott was warned that his dispatches were 'tendentious.' He continued column and cables, noting 'reforms' that gave the President a longer term and power to expropriate foreign-owned property.

"Last week a lieutenant of police called on Ted Scott at his office, politely arrested him. On the way to the police station, Scott bounced out of the car, ran across the street into the Canal Zone..."

"At week's end, Scott was on a liner headed for New York, satisfied that Panama at least knows the totalitarian way to handle newsmen."

Now I feel like a bubble dancer
—but without any bubble.

RECORDED 18

62-62214-12

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Secret
Form 1-774

VIA ARMY COURIER

Date: March 16, 1953
To: Liaison Representative
Canal Zone
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - PANAMA

Reurlet February 4, 1953.

There is transmitted herewith one copy of the report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated March 1, 1949, in the case entitled "Edward William Scott, aka Ted Scott, Registration Act," and one copy of a memorandum from the Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba, dated July 31, 1951, in the matter pertaining to Edward William Scott.

A copy of your letter and enclosure is being transmitted herewith to the Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba, for appropriate action.

Attachment

cc - 2 - Legal Attache
Havana, Cuba

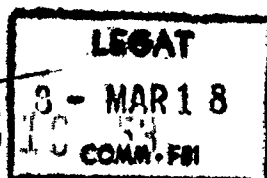
(Attachment)

~~SECRET~~ AIR COURIER

SOJ:elk *elk*

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

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Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
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Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
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5-12-53
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SIL 5-21-53

*WBD
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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Headquarters Caribbean Command
Quarry Heights, Canal Zone
c/o Director of Intelligence
February 4, 1953

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

VIA ARMY COURIER

Re: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT
Aka Ted Scott
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - PANAMA

EDUARDO TED SCOTT

Dear Sir:

EDWARD W. SCOTT

Reference is made to letter from this office dated February 4, 1953, entitled "William Liebowitz, wa William Liebow, White Slave Traffic Act," wherein there was set forth information concerning the above-captioned individual.

On February 3, 1953, Captain Rodger W. Griffith, Assistant Chief, Canal Zone Police Department, advised the writer that he had learned from a source which he did not disclose that Scott, who is now in Havana, Cuba, as set out in referenced letter, has been [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] Captain Griffith pointed out that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Captain Griffith stated that it was his informant's opinion that [REDACTED]

Captain Griffith also advised, as set out in referenced communication, that during the early 1940's Scott, while employed by Harmodio Arias, owner of the newspaper THE PANAMA AMERICAN and brother to Dr. Arnulfo Arias, former President of Panama, was rabidly anti-Arnulfo, but in the late 1940's, after several years' absence from the Republic, Scott became very friendly with Arnulfo Arias and it appeared that Scott is interested in seeing Arnulfo Arias become president of Panama again.

It is the consensus of various intelligence agencies in this area that Dr. Arias is not completely out of the political picture, although there is still a political edict against him as a result of his being ousted in May 1951. In this connection, President Jose A. Remon, Republic of Panama, recently invoked an edict concerning [REDACTED] into the Republic of Panama. Apparently he has stopped imports into [REDACTED] the importers submit copies

EX-130 17 ES
SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

RECORDED
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FEB 26 1953

COPIES DESTROYED

3-16-54
209-0012-1964

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET~~

Director, FBI

February 4, 1953

of their previous year's income tax receipts, which edict may have a tendency to irritate some influential individuals in the Republic of Panama.

Captain Griffith advised that Scott was formerly married on two different occasions to Janice Gerrtrude Grimison who, according to Captain Griffith, is presently an employee of the Panama Canal Company and lives on Amador Road, Balboa, C. Z. The writer observed the name "Scott" on House 0930 Amador Road on February 4, 1953. Captain Griffith further advised that Scott is always armed with a revolver and also sometimes carries a blackjack. He has been for many years a soldier of fortune and at one time was a pugilist.

From his application for a Canal Zone Driver's License dated April 24, 1950, it was disclosed that Edward William Scott resided at 62 Avenida Mexico, Panama City, and the following information was set forth:

Born:	August 16, 1904
Citizenship:	British
Race:	White
Weight:	185 pounds
Height:	5'8½"
Hair:	Brown-gray
Eyes:	Blue-green
Panama Cedula:	18-14683
Occupation:	Journalist, Central America
Employers:	Newsweek, NBC, UP

It was stated that he had formerly had driver's licenses in Panama, the Canal Zone and New York. Captain Griffith advised that at one time, probably, in the mid-1940's, Scott resided in New York.

Attached are two copies of a summary of the information contained in the files of [REDACTED]

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The above information has been transmitted to Captain Henry J. Armstrong, USN, Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Caribbean Command, and it would be appreciated if the Bureau could furnish any information available concerning Scott, and any information which would indicate that there are any Panamanian political machinations being initiated in Cuba.

Very truly yours,

Frank R. Warner

Frank R. Warner
Special Agent

Attachments (2)

cc: Miami (1), w/1 encl
Havana (1), w/1 encl

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-62214)

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - PANAMA b3
b7E

DATE: May 21, 1953
Havana, Cuba

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

Rebulet 3-16-53 to the Liaison Representative, Canal Zone, copies to Havana.

This office has received no information which would indicate that there are any Panamanian political machinations being initiated in Cuba.

b7E

As is typical of many Americans and Britishers who have spent many years in the Latin countries, SCOTT manifests a genuine interest in making inquiries of anyone he meets concerning the whereabouts of mutual friends and the conditions of countries where he and the person with whom he happens to be conversing have lived. An example of this is the fact that both agents of this office were at one time assigned in Honduras, where SCOTT also resided when employed by TACA Airways, and he frequently discusses conditions in Honduras and people who were known to all of us there.

About two weeks ago, occasion was had to be present at an informal gathering which included

b7D
b7E

In summary, it can be said that SCOTT, both by reason of his position as a newspaper man and columnist for the Havana Post and by reason of his many years residence in the Central American countries and Panama, has a genuine and lively interest in the developments in these countries; however, this office has received no information to indicate that SCOTT is actively plotting against the current regime in Panama. Even though he might desire to enter into such plotting, he would have to be most circumspect due to the current political situation in Cuba.

The Bureau will be advised in the event any additional information is received in this matter. In the meantime, UACB this case is being placed in an EUC status in this office.

Two extra copies of this letter are attached for forwarding by the Bureau to the Liaison Representative in the Canal Zone.

CDA:JES

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI [redacted]
FROM : [redacted]
SUBJECT: Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba [redacted]

DATE:

July 17, 1953

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Has Limited Classification

Review Conducted

See Top Serial

SECURITY INFORMATION

CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA

As of interest in connection with captioned matter, there is
quoted below a memorandum prepared July 8, 1953 by [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

[Redacted block]

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ORIGINAL FILED

WCS:JES

SE 43

SECURITY INFORMATION

NOT RECORDED
80 JUL 24 1953

*Edward Whitcomb
Edward (Cory) Scott*

b3
b7E

To: Director, FBI [redacted]

July 17, 1953
Havana, Cuba

Subject: CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

Extra copies of this letter are attached for use in the event you wish to place a copy in Bufile 62-62214 which relates to EDWARD WILLIAM SCOTT, FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAWAII, and copies are available for forwarding to the Miami office for its information.

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

6-13, 1960

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention <u>Reinhardt</u>	See Top Serial
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	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Ted Scott
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address newspaper man - recently
effected from Cuba -
 Localities British national
 R# 6017 Date 6-13-60 Searcher Initials me
 Prod. 1683

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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I	40-52739	
NR	121-35623	
NI	25-192985	Ru36
NR	26-11042	AF
NR	52-5080	AF
NR	47-12471	AF
NR	26-147518	b3
NI	25-349055	b7E
I	62-62214	
I	62-80750-671	
NR		
I	62-82736-1127, 1125	
I	62-78508-103	
NR	147-5883-45	
NR	94-1-152-46	3/28/40
NR	94-2-702-1	10/4 NP
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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Jed Scott

SEARCH SLIP

true nameSubj: Edward William ScottSupervisor Huelkamp Room 1517R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial slw

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Edward W. ScottLT

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch6-13, 1960

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to Hullskamp 1517
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

true name"Ed Scott"

Subject Edward William Scott
 Birthdate & Place 8-16-01 Boston, N.Y.
 Address Newspapers -

Localities Fla. Pan. Cuba, N.Y. Eng.

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials sh

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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LT	39-0- 2245	
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LT	Edward W.	
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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ted ScottSupervisor JaguierRoom 1517R# 6019Date 6/13

Searcher

Initial CDFILE NUMBERSERIAL

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I	449	
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I	32	
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NI	79-27510-2004 pg 223, 225	
NP	94-8-117-21	
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SI	100-48779-X1 31/981	
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I	100-162719-8	
NP	100-131078-89	
NP	26-0-4854	
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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ted ScottSupervisor JaguissRoom 1517R 609Date 6/1/82

Searcher

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94-8-702-2-3

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SEE BU. LIB.

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

January 6, 1972

REC-34

62-62214-14

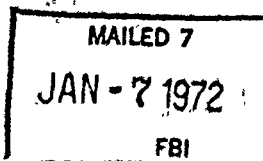
Mr. Edward Scott
8301 South West 47th Street
Miami, Florida 33155

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your letter of December 29, 1971, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

While I would like to be of assistance, information of the type you desire is not available for distribution by this Bureau inasmuch as our files must be maintained as confidential according to regulations of the Department of Justice. I trust you will understand my position.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

NOTE: Bufiles reflect Scott is a long-time newspaper reporter as indicated in his letter and our relations with him have been limited but cordial. Although he indicates he met the Director in March, 1939, Bufiles do not bear this out. A copy of the arrest record of Herman Frederick Marks about whom Scott inquired is attached and indicates arrests on various offenses since 1937. Marks is a security index subject and the last report in file reflects that his whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Galt _____
Mr. Roberts _____

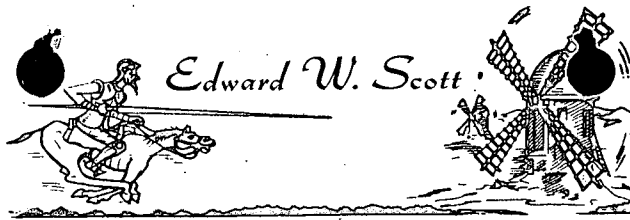
54 JAN 18 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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U F 2

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Bishop ☒
Mr. Miller, E.S. ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Dalbey ☒
Mr. Cleveland ☒
Mr. Ponder ☒
Mr. Bates ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Walters ☒
Mr. Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒
Handwritten signature



Tel. Area code 305, No. 221-2244.

8301 South West 47th St.,
Miami, Fla. 33155,
Dec. 29, 1971.

PERSONAL

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Edward W. Scott 9

Ltr (sc) Mr. Hoover

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My name is Edward William Scott (yclept Ted Scott) and I met you in your office in Washington D.C. in March, 1939. You took me on a tour of the facilities and I marked a couple of targets on the range with your Magnum and a submachine gun which targets you autographed for me. At that time, I was Editor of the bi-lingual daily newspaper, "The Panama American" in the Republic of Panama.

In 1941-42, I was the representative of Sir William Stephenson at the training camp in Oshawa, Canada where two gentlemen of your acquaintance, Messrs. Thurston and Coffey (among others) spent some time.

A few months ago, I came back from Egypt, where I had represented NBC News for five years. I am here on vacation, and am awaiting reassignment.

From March 1951 to July 1960, I lived in Havana, Cuba, where I represented ~~NBC~~ NBC News and also wrote a column for The Havana Post. I was jailed and deported in 1960 by the Castro regime.

In 1959, during the early Castro period, it became necessary for me to make almost daily (or rather nightly) visits to La Cabana Fortress, just across the Bay from the City of Havana, which was commanded by Major Ernesto (Che) Guevara. During that time, I witnessed many firing squad operations and got to know the executioner, Captain Herman Marks of Waukesha, Wisconsin (who has a criminal record in the U.S.A.).

It would be helpful for me in something I am writing to get in touch with Herman Marks and I wonder if you could and would give me his address or tell me where he could be located. But I wish to emphasize that this is a purely personal inquiry and request.

Please accept my best wishes and the compliments of the season.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Scott

Edward Scott

PS: Occasionally, some comments in the U.S. press, in which you are mentioned unfavorably, remind me of the Arab saying: "The dogs howl, the caravan passes."

JAN 14 1972

ack by let date 1/6/72
U.S. leg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/92 BY [redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 14, 1954

DIRECTOR, FBI

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

1002

9/8/82

DR. JACOB CANTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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An informant in Havana, Cuba, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has recently advised that about two years ago the expatriated American citizen Josephine Baker whose name has been frequently linked with Communist causes was booked to sing and to dance in the Montmartre Night Club in Havana, Cuba. When Baker's espousal of Communist causes became known to the management of the Montmartre Night Club her contract with that club was cancelled. At the same time Baker is reported to have been unable to obtain a room at the Hotel Nacional in Havana. (S) u

The informant states that Dr. Jacob Canter, then Cultural Attache at the American Embassy in Havana, became most upset over the cancellation of Baker's contract at the Montmartre Night Club and over the fact that she could not obtain a room at the Hotel Nacional and he, the informant, considered it most unusual that Dr. Canter, an employee of the United States Government, should openly support the cause of Baker whom he described as a well-known espouser of Communist causes, if not a member of the Communist Party. It has been established that Dr. Jacob Canter is not employed by the Department of State but is a member of the United States Information Agency. Canter left Havana, Cuba, recently and is now assigned to the United States Information Agency headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a policy consultant. (S) u

In 1948 this Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation on Dr. Canter and submitted the results to the Department of State in July, 1948. On February 17, 1954, this Bureau advised the Department of State that the Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina, appeared before the Senate Internal Subcommittee at a public session and testified that Dr. Jacob Canter, while assigned to Cuba, became involved in the Josephine Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker was known to have Communist connections, the finger of suspicion was pointed at Dr. Canter. This same information was furnished by this Bureau to the United States Information Agency on April 28, 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Canter had been transferred to that Agency from the Department of State.

Tolson
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SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 11:50 PM
DATE 9-15-54
BY [signature]

Best Copy
Available

In June, 1954, the United States Information Agency asked this Bureau to interview Joseph A. Moran, a former radio officer in the United States Embassy in Cuba. During this interview Moran alleged that Dr. Canter destroyed one of the most effective propaganda media (radio) of the United States Information Agency in Cuba by unwarranted and consistent interference in its operations, slanted reports on its operations and general depreciation of its true value. Moran also stated that Dr. Canter criticized the daily political commentary written by the radio officer as being "too strongly" anti-Communist in content. The results of the interview with Moran were furnished to the United States Information Agency on July 20, 1954, and to the Department of State and Civil Service Commission on July 21, 1954. (X) 4

No further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning this matter and the above is being furnished for your information. The above information has been furnished to the Honorable Sherman Adams at the White House.

1 - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : R. R. Roach *RR*

SUBJECT: DR. JACOB CANTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
140-5078

DATE: September 9, 1954

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
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Attached hereto is a memorandum to the Director from the Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba, dated August 26, 1954, entitled, "Ernest Hemingway; Edward 'Ted' Scott, Foreign Miscellaneous." This memorandum reflects information concerning Ernest Hemingway, Ava Gardner, and others while in Cuba.

b7E

Dr. Canter was most upset over the cancellation of the contract of Josephine Baker, whose name has been frequently linked with Communist causes. Miss Baker had been scheduled to sing at Havana and when it became known that she had Communist connections her contract was cancelled. It was also reflected that Miss Baker could not obtain a room at the Hotel Nacional in Havana. It may be noted that Miss Baker is colored. Concerning Dr. Canter the Director queried, "Where is Canter now assigned? H."

Through Liaison it was established that Dr. Jacob Canter is not employed by the Department of State; however, he is a representative of the United States Information Agency (USIA). He left Havana recently and is now assigned to the USIA Headquarters in Washington as a Policy Consultant.

In 1948 the Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation on Dr. Canter and submitted the results to the Department of State in July, 1948. According to the Bureau's files, on February 17, 1954, the Bureau advised the Department of State that The Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba, and Argentina, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at public session and testified that Dr. Jacob Canter while assigned to Cuba became involved in the Josephine Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker was known to have Communist connections, the finger of suspicion was pointed at Dr. Canter. The same information was passed on by the Bureau to USIA on April 28, 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Canter had been transferred to that agency from the Department of State.

OHB:lw

Attachment

Mem AG - 9-14-54

Letter Sherman Adams 9-14-54

NOT RECORDED

SEP 22 1954

SIX

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

140-5078-12

100-31-1073

On July 19, 1964, USAID asked the Bureau to interview Joseph A. Moran, a former radio officer at the U. S. Embassy in Cuba. This was done and the results of the interview with Moran, which reflected adversely on Dr. Canter, were furnished to USAID on July 20, 1964, and to the Department of State and Civil Service Commission on July 21, 1964. The case is now closed.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

*Moran alleged that Dr. Canter destroyed one of the most effective propaganda media (radio) of the U. S. Information Agency in Cuba by unwarranted and consistent interference in its operations, slanted reports on its operation and general depreciation of its true value; that Dr. Canter criticized the daily political commentary written by the Radio Officer as being "too strongly" anti-Communist in content.

✓

JH
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JH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: August 26, 1954

Havana, Cuba

Limited Classification
Review Conducted

See Top Serial

Form 4-77

As the Bureau is aware, novelist ERNEST HEMINGWAY returned to his home in Cuba about a month ago after having spent sometime in Europe following his narrow escape from death in two airplane crashes in Africa.

As Bureau files will reflect, EDWARD "TED" SCOTT, a native of New Zealand and a British subject, is a columnist for the Havana English language daily "Havana Post."

SCOTT has always outwardly been very friendly with HEMINGWAY and frequently has made laudatory references to him in his daily column called "Interesting in True." Several weeks ago SCOTT in his column reported a conversation that he had had with HEMINGWAY's wife, MARY, in which the latter stated that lion steaks were very delectable. SCOTT said he took issue with Mrs. HEMINGWAY on this question and she retorted that he was a "stupid British colonial." SCOTT went on to say in his column that from a woman he could take this but he would never stand still for it if it had come from her husband.

Just past week the movie actress AVA GARDNER has been in Havana. She became somewhat abusive with the Cuban press upon her arrival at the airport in Havana and later at the Hotel Nacional. SCOTT made reference to this in one of his daily columns, and went on to say that it is frequently observed that a woman tries to adopt the attitude and actions of her husband and pointed out that GARDNER's estranged husband, FRANK SINATRA, has carried on a running feud with the press for years.

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NOT RECORDED

SEP 24 1954

CDA:JES

SENT DIRECTOR

9/2/54